

side panels members by the width of the wall and then pivoting the channel member about the point of engagement of the side panel members with the wall in a generally downward direction to seat one end of the channel member on the wall, and essentially align the channel member with the walls, and then seating the remainder of the channel member on the top of the wall by progressively pressing downwardly on the top panel member beginning at the one end. The process is repeated in overlapping relation for the entire length of the wall. This avoids placing the lateral pressure on the freshly laid masonry courses. At corners, the ends shown in Figure 12 may be used. Referring now to Figure 3B, an alternative embodiment of the rebar punchouts is disclosed. In this embodiment, instead of a pull tab, scoreline/slits are at the punchout increments as before in connection with the pull tab embodiment. In this embodiment, the punchouts are simply score lines SL-1, SL-2, SL-3...SL-N so that the rebar elements (or workman) simply press out much in the same fashion as a straw does in a plastic lid on drink cups. The punchouts, however, unlike the straw punchouts for a drinking cup, are score lines or slits shown in Figure 3B which are elongated along the long dimension of the wall protector 10 and may be formed by water jets and the like. Similar to the punchouts shown in Figure 3A, the length of the punchouts with the score lines shown in Figure 3B is approximately three inches, more or less, so as to accommodate misplacements in the rebar. --